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VOL. VI. No. 1211.

HONOLULU, H. I., WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1899.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

CHINESE AND GERMANY

Victoria, B. C., April 22.—The presence of nearly the whole German fleet at Kiao Chou, according to advices by the steamer Athenian, is taken by the Chinese press to indicate the possibility of extensive operations and the Chinese are alarmed.

With a desire to remove causes of friction with Germany, the Tsung Li Yamen has voluntarily dismissed three armed marines for whose disgrace Baron Von Heyking, the German representative at Peking, has pressed for some time past.

The Athenian has advices to the effect that very serious agitation against Europeans prevails throughout the whole of China. The Ministers of the Powers at Peking have discussed the question of again asking their respective governments for detachments of troops from the warships to guard their legations.

Denied by Germany.

Berlin, April 22.—The semi-official North German Gazette today denies the report sent out in a despatch to a news agency in London yesterday saying that the German protected cruiser Gefion had been ordered to proceed to Apia, Samoa, after embarking an extra supply of ammunition at Kiao Chou, China, and that another cruiser was to follow her.

Congressman Baird Dead.

Washington, April 22.—Representative Baird, of Louisiana died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Sir John Mowbray Dead.

London, April 22.—The Rt. Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray is dead.

TWO JURIES KEPT BUSY

The jury found Goto Hayzo guilty as charged yesterday afternoon, three jurors dissenting. Judge Perry this morning sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for life and to pay a fine of five dollars. The law requires a penalty of both fine and imprisonment.

Chock Choy was put on trial this morning for selling spirituous liquor without a license. E. P. Dole and A. L. C. Atkinson, respectively deputy and assistant to the Attorney General, for the prosecution; J. W. Cathcart for the defense. The jury are: W. P. Johnson; John Buckley, A. Harrison, Jas. Steiner, C. S. Weight, John Emmeluth, A. S. Prescott, L. P. Fernandez, C. F. Wolfe, Henry Roth, H. C. Vida and C. B. Huston.

Judge Stanley heard the trial of S. M. Damon et al, vs. Jonathan Spooner, ejectment, this morning. Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for plaintiffs; defendant in person. The jury are: T. P. Mellin, W. C. Wilder Jr., A. V. Peters, Geo. Gray, J. W. Tregloan, Wm. Lucas, T. J. King, A. Schmedden, Thos. E. Krouse, H. Waterhouse Jr., Emil Hammer and A. F. Cooke. At 11:35 they retired to consider their verdict, and returning at 11:52 gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, who are the trustees of the Bishop Estate, with damages assessed at one dollar. One juror dissented. Mr. Spooner was informed of his right to note exceptions, and he took advantage thereof while paying the damages.

Brig. Gen. Smith.

Washington, April 24.—The President has appointed Colonel James F. Smith of the First California Regiment a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. The regiment is now in the Philippines. General Smith will be assigned to one of the brigades of General Otis' army.

EUROPE AGAINST AMERICA

The Vaterland Calls for Combination Against Yankees

Kautz Shot the First of Policy of Aggression—German Arrested at Samoa Wants to Know About Damages.

London, April 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, dwelling upon the displeasure and jealousy which America's naval and military prowess, coupled with her rapprochement to Great Britain, has produced throughout Austria-Hungary, intensifying the apprehensions long held here regarding her astounding industrial and commercial progress, quotes an editorial from the Vaterland, the Clerical organ, on the Samoan imbroglio.

The Vaterland describes the Samoan affair as "one of the most important subjects to Europe's state policy and international diplomacy that can arise for a long time to come." The editorial continues in the following vein:

"The first shot Admiral Kautz fired at Samoa was initiation of a policy of aggression against Europe, the commencement of a policy for naval supremacy."

The Vaterland attributes most of the difficulties confronting not only the German races, but all Continental powers to the "Sbylock policy of Great Britain" and to American commercial competition. It regards the Anglo-American combine as superior in naval and economic strength to either the dual or the triple alliance, and advocates united action by all European powers against it.

GERMAN WHO WAS ARRESTED.

Berlin, April 22.—The Lokal Anzeiger today publishes two letters from Samoa, dated March 23. One of them is from its special correspondent at Apia, Herr Wolffendorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who, under Tamassee was military instructor and later under Mataafa and the Provisional Government was Justice of the Peace until he resigned on the departure of Dr. Raffl, the German President of the Municipal Government of Apia.

From Herr Marquardt's letter it appears that it was he and not Herr Hufnagel, who was arrested by Captain Sturdee, commander of the British warship Porpoise, for bearing arms against the British sailors.

He says he was taken on board the Porpoise where he claims he was grossly insulted by Captain Sturdee and that after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transferred to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to leave her. Herr Marquardt asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Malietoa Tanu's hosts and that millions of other German property was likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the damages.

Herr von Wolffendorff asserts that the British Consul, Mr. Maxse and Captain Sturdee, are both guilty of the grossest conduct in exceeding their treaty powers. He claims they treated the Germans like captives and continued an almost incessant shelling of German houses under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense indignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise Herr von Wolffendorff's reports agree with the German official reports.

The adjourned meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Cathedral, to receive the report of the committee will take place in the Sunday school room this evening at 8:30 p. m.

ONCE MORE IN BATTLE

Americans Steadily Driving Filipinos to the Hills.

Col. Funston Distinguishes Himself—Calumpit Taken but Aguinaldo Gets Away—Kansas Loses an Officer.

Washington, April 25.—The following has been received at the War Department from General Otis:

"Manila, April 25.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Hale's brigade of MacArthur's division moved down the right bank of Quinoas river yesterday to the vicinity of Calumpit; now joined by Wheaton's brigade on the left bank. Hale encountered fierce opposition, driving the enemy with heavy loss, taking his intrenchments in the flank. Hale's casualties, six killed, twelve wounded. The division has now invested Calumpit, which will be taken today. Lawton, with part of his command, reaches Norzagaray this evening, where he will be joined by the center column from Bocaue. Extreme heat, rain, high streams and bad roads made his march very difficult. He has not met opposition since leaving Novaliches, the enemy retreating in his front. South of and near Manila the enemy has a force of 4000 making demonstrations daily; can be easily taken care of. It cannot communicate with the north. List of casualties of day before yesterday cabled today."

COL. FUNSTON AGAIN.

Manila, April 25, 10:30 p. m.—General MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit today, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungle and crossing the Bagabag river. This was accomplished at the cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty eight wounded, the First South Dakota Regiment being the heaviest loser.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. The attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed, hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagabag river, which is about 100 yards wide at that point was splendidly fortified and the Americans were compelled to approach an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos city.

The rapid-fire guns on the train "opened the ball" at 11:30 a. m., about a mile from the river.

The Montana regiment and Utah batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents poured heavy volleys.

In the meantime Company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Beltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve and Company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a corn field to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents, from a trench, were peppering the armored train, then about two hundred yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Colonel Fred Funston called for volunteers to cross the river and the Colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of Company K, a private of Company E, Trumpeter Barefield and Corporal Ferguson of Company I, crawled along the iron girders while this was going on the men

TO SETTLE SAMOAN HASH

The Tripartite Commission in Honolulu on Voyage to Apia.

Official Records of Members—They Call on High Officials—Interview With America's Representative.

As elsewhere reported, the United States dispatch boat Badger arrived this morning, bound for Apia with the Joint Commission of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, to settle the Samoan difficulties on the ground.

Judge Tripp, the United States member of the Commission, is a native of the State of Maine. After receiving his education he lived and practiced law in that State until he was about 30 years of age. Since that time he has been a resident of the West, principally in South Dakota. He was Chief Justice of that territory for five years, and was the president of its constitutional convention. Judge Tripp was Minister to Austria-Hungary nearly five years under President Cleveland's last administration, and has been home now for about a year and a half.

An appointment was kindly made by Judge Tripp with a BULLETIN reporter who met him at the Judiciary building. It was kept at the hotel this afternoon, when, in answer to questions, the American Commissioner said:

"The Commission is not yet organized. We shall organize ourselves when we reach Samoa."

"Our instructions are very broad. We have complete authority to settle all differences in the islands and establish a government. Then we are to make all the recommendations for the future. As to the future government, of course that will be with the powers of the three nations to decide. But so far as settling present differences and reestablishing law and order are concerned, our powers are absolute."

"We shall stay until our work is finished, and I do not anticipate that it will take long."

"There were no new developments of the question on the eve of our departure. All parties were instructed to hold the status quo."

"My impressions of Honolulu are very favorable. I am surprised to find the town so very American. Of course many nationalities are to be met with, but that is also true of many places in the States."

Baron von Sternburg, the German Commissioner, was first secretary of the German Embassy at Washington prior to his appointment by his government on the Commission. He is a very well-known man in his own country and has belonged to the diplomatic corps since his youth. At the age of seventeen he received a decoration for bravery during the Franco Prussian war. He was at that time a lieutenant in the 2nd Saxon Dragoons. He was formerly at Washington as military attaché of the German legation, and during the Japanese Chinese war, was German Charge d' Affaires in the Orient.

C. N. E. Eliot, C.B., the British Commissioner, was second secretary at the British Legation at Washington when appointed on the Commission. He formerly held the posts of secretary at the legations at St. Petersburg and Constantinople respectively and also has served as charge d' affaires in Morocco.

The Commissioners landed immediately after the arrival of the Badger. Judge Tripp called on President Dole early, accompanied by Mr. Morgan, secretary to the Commission. Then he visited the Executive building, where Chief Justice Judd showed him

CRUISER BADGER HERE

Will Continue Voyage to Samoa After Coaling.

Officers Who Are Well Known in Honolulu—Caskets For Remains of Landsdale and Monaghan.

The United States Auxiliary Cruiser Badger, Commander Miller, with the Samoan Commission aboard arrived and anchored in the stream this morning shortly before ten o'clock. The Badger was formerly the Yumuri, built and operated by the Ward line between New York and Cuban ports. She left San Francisco on the 26th and had a very pleasant trip down. The Badger is a vessel of 3800 tons displacement and a speed of 16 knots. She has a main battery of 6 five inch rapid fire guns and a secondary battery of six three powder rapid fire guns mounted on deck.

The officers are as follows: Commander, Jas. M. Miller; Executive Officer, J. B. Milton; Navigator, Lieut. T. D. Griffin; Surgeon, O. D. Norton; Chief Engineer, W. C. Herbert; Ensigns, R. B. Blakely, J. R. Y. Blakely, Yates Sterling, Jr.; Lieut. of Marines, N. H. Hall; Assistant Paymaster, H. P. Ash; Naval Cadets, E. J. Sadler and F. Morrison.

Captain Miller wants to get away for Samoa tomorrow but this will be impossible as the Badger will have to take on three hundred tons of coal. She will sail Friday.

Several officers of the Badger have been here before and are glad to get back again. Mr. Sterling was here in the Albatross in 1894 and Chief Engineer Herbert during King Kalakaua's time in the Junata. Nearly all the officers and men have seen service in Cuba.

Aboard the Badger are two caskets, one for the body of Lieut. Landsdale and the other for the body of Ensign Monaghan.

The officers of the Badger expect to be in Samoa about four months. The members of the Commission say that it will be impossible for them to finish the work assigned them inside of three months. The Badger will remain in Samoa the whole time, taking the Commission to the different islands.

There are no newspaper men aboard. An Associated Press representative tried to get passage but was refused.

During the morning Consul General Haywood, Lieut. Pond of the Iroquois, the captain and officers of the Nero, officers from the battalion of artillery stationed here and a number of Honolulu people have called aboard the Badger.

A Japanese is in custody at the police station the result of trying to sell a gold watch to Mr. Biart, the jeweler, for seven dollars. Mr. Biart thought there was something wrong and reported at police headquarters. The Japanese is from Hanau and it is believed that the man from whom the watch was stolen has been located.

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